

We are indebted to the publishers Messrs. Worthington & Lewis, of Baltimore, for the January number of this old and sterling Magazine. *The American Farmer* stands justly high as an Agricultural and Horticultural Journal. Among the leading articles for January, are *Farmer's Clubs*, their value and how they should be constituted; *Labour*; its motives; *Old Virginia*; *Liebig's Experiments on Potatoes* examined; *Study of Agricultural Facts*, illustrated by the practice of a Georgia planter, who buys yearly, ten thousand dollars worth of commercial fertilizers; with a great deal of original and well-selected matter, practical and scientific. Price \$2 per year.

Democrats in supporting this policy also endorsing President Johnson as the worthy successor of Mr. Lincoln. This state of things continued until the party leaders saw political power about to depart, and then began the war upon the President and the South. Prejudices, which existed during the revolution and which had been most happily buried at its close, were renewed, and even the fact of Mr. Johnson being a Southerner, which had been the principal reason of his nomination, was used to his injury. These efforts have borne their legitimate fruits, and to-day more ill feeling exists between the two sections of the country, than in the spring of 1863, which witnessed the end of hostilities.—Whither it will lead and when it will end

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of government of the United States. Accepted by Congress, it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It is, in the popular mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law-making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the limitations of the Federal Constitution as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation com-

not complained and did not desire a retrocession of territory, and that, by giving them a representation in Congress when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime local legislature; that if the inhabitants had not political rights, they had great political influence, and that the expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local legislature; and that Congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent, and that the retrocession was not under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have no sought, by a local legislature, that which Congress had so longingly conceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule, sound policy requires

be held responsible to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to such a high and exalted position. The records of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that they are ignorant of the principles of the Constitution, or of the rights of the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which is required by law, nor the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the duties which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic.

among several bodies of magistracy as the one could transcend their legal limit without being effectually checked and restrained. This is the reason why it is that Convention which passed the basis of government laid its foundation on the basis, that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments should be separate and distinct, so that no person should exercise powers of more than one of the said departments. This was the basis provided between these several powers. The Judiciary and Executive members were left dependent on the Legislature for their subsistence in office, and some of them for their continuance in it. If, therefore, the Legislature should be weak and judicial powers, no opposition is likely to be made, nor, if made, can be effectual; because that case they may not put their proceedings into the form of an act of assembly.

After full deliberation upon this measure I cannot bring myself to approve it even upon local consideration, and yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale I yield to no one in attachment to the rule of general suffrage, which I regard as our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust and which requires of some class of the people suitable for probation and preparation. We are wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for if my be said, it is assumed that the people are not fit to exercise it, more than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON